ITALY

COUNTRY PROFILE

**IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 21:
REVIEW OF PROGRESS MADE SINCE THE
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON
ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, 1992**

**Information Provided by the Government of Italy to the
United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development
Fifth Session
7-25 April 1997
New York**

United Nations Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development
Division for Sustainable Development
The Information contained in this Country Profile is also available on the World Wide Web, as follows:
http://www.un.org/dpcsd/earthsummit

E/CN.17/1997/MISC.98

97-30522

ITALY

This country profile has been provided by:

Name of Ministry/Office: Ministry of Environment - Servizio V.I.A. - Statistics Office

Date: 1997

Submitted by: Paolo Soprano

Mailing address: via della Ferratella in Laterano, 33 - 00184 Roma

Telephone: 70362336

Telefax: 77257006

E-mail:

Note from the Secretariat: An effort has been made to present all country profiles within a common format, with an equal number of pages. However, where Governments have not provided information for the tables appended to Chapters 4 and 17, those tables have been omitted entirely in order to reduce the overall length of the profile and save paper. Consequently, there may be some minor inconsistencies among the formats of the different country profiles.

All statistics are rendered as provided by the respective Governments.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
ACRONYMS		ii
OVERVIEW		v-ix
FACT SHEET		xi
AGENDA 21 CHAPTERS		
2.	International cooperation to accelerate sustainable development in developing countries and related domestic policies	1-2
3.	Combating poverty	3-4
4.	Changing consumption patterns	5-8
5.	Demographic dynamics and sustainability	9-10
6.	Protecting and promoting human health	11-12
7.	Promoting sustainable human settlement development	13-14
8.	Integrating environment and development in decision-making	15-16
9.	Protection of the atmosphere	17-18
10.	Integrated approach to the planning and management of land resources	19-20
11.	Combating deforestation	21-22
12.	Managing fragile ecosystems: combating desertification and drought	23-24
13.	Managing fragile ecosystems: sustainable mountain development	25-26
14.	Promoting sustainable agriculture and rural development	27-28
15.	Conservation of biological diversity	29-30
16.	Environmentally sound management of biotechnology	31-32
17.	Protection of the oceans, all kinds of seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, and coastal areas and the protection, rational use and development of their living resources	33-38
18.	Protection of the quality and supply of freshwater resources: application of integrated approaches to the development, management and use of water resources	39-40
19.	Environmentally sound management of toxic chemicals, including prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous products	41-42
20.	Environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes, including prevention of illegal international traffic in hazardous wastes	43-44
21.	Environmentally sound management of solid wastes and sewage-related issues	45-46
22.	Safe and environmentally sound management of radioactive wastes	47-48
23-32.	Major groups	49-54
33.	Financial resources and mechanisms	55-56
34.	Transfer of environmentally sound technology, cooperation and capacity-building	57-58
35.	Science for sustainable development	59-60
36.	Promoting education, public awareness and training	61-62
37.	National mechanisms and international cooperation for capacity-building in developing countries	63-64
38.	International institutional arrangements	65
39.	International legal instruments and mechanisms	66
40.	Information for decision-making	67-68

ACRONYMS

APELL	Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level
CFC	chlorofluorocarbon
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research
CILSS	Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel
EEZ	exclusive economic zone
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ELCI	Environmental Liaison Centre International
EMINWA	environmentally sound management of inland water
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GAW	Global Atmosphere Watch (WMO)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEMS	Global Environmental Monitoring System (UNEP)
GEMS/WATER	Global Water Quality Monitoring Programme
GESAMP	Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution
GIPME	Global Investigation of Pollution in Marine Environment (UNESCO)
GIS	Geographical Information System
GLOBE	Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment
GOS	Global Observing System (WMO/WWW)
GRID	Global Resource Information Database
GSP	generalized system of preferences
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAP-WASAD	International Action Programme on Water and Sustainable Agricultural Development
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IBSRAM	International Board of Soil Resources and Management
ICCA	International Council of Chemical Associations
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
ICPIC	International Cleaner Production Information Clearing House
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
IEEA	Integrated environmental and economic accounting
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGADD	Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development
IGBP	International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (ICSU)
IGBP/START	International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme/Global Change System for Analysis, Research and Training
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INFOTERRA	International Environment Information system (UNEP)
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCS	International Programme on Chemical Safety
IPM	integrated pest management
IRPTC	International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals
ITC	International Tin Council
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization

ACRONYMS (Cont'd)

IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PGRFA	plant genetic resources for agriculture
PIC	prior informed consent procedure
SADCC	South African Development Co-ordination Conference
SARD	sustainable agriculture and rural development
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNU	United Nations University
WCP	World Climate Programme (WMO/UNEP/ICSU/UNESCO)
WFC	World Food Council
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature (also called World Wildlife Fund)
WWW	World Weather Watch (WMO)

National acronyms

Kindly spell out all national acronyms.

DPR

OVERVIEW
ITALIAN POSITION PAPER FOR THE UNGA SPECIAL SESSION (PRESENTED ON JUNE 1997)

1. Five years have passed since the world's leaders met in Rio de Janeiro to consider threats to the global environment and obstacles to socio-economic development. Today these threats still exist, stemming from many sources: land degradation, world population growth, increasing poverty, ocean and atmosphere pollution, desertification, deforestation and depletion of natural resources. Agenda 21 outlined a strategy to deal with these problems.

The special session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGASS) is expected to make a general assessment of the work thus far done on implementing the UNCED decisions, and define concrete objectives to achieve between now and the year 2002. The political declaration that will be adopted at UNGASS should be as action-oriented as possible.

2. Since UNCED, one major concern has been insufficient integration of policies. Sustainable development is still an abstract principle whose application in policy development and implementation at the national and regional levels has been inadequate.

Policy integration is fundamental to sustainable development since it is the only way to ensure joint consideration for all three pillars of Agenda 21 - economic development, social development and environmental protection - and implementation of sustainability at the sector level.

However, it is hard to adapt institutional structures and to convince every sector of society to get involved in this process. Integration is only possible if the proper institutional arrangements are in place; and institutional arrangements depend on political will.

Italy thinks that UNGASS should call upon all developed and developing countries to increase their use of integrated decision-making tools and economic and policy instruments that can assist the process of integrating environment and development in decision-making.

3. Sustainable development indicators are essential tools for decision-making, understanding and monitoring trends, and measuring the effectiveness of policies and actions.

All governments, international organizations and NGOs should contribute to the development and use of these instruments.

A program approved by the CSD has already identified a core set of indicators, but much work remains to be done to expand and improve the existing set of indicators. To this end the EU can play a decisive role: international mechanisms of green accounting should also be developed.

4. One of the major challenges facing mankind is the protection of the atmosphere. An important first step toward meeting this challenge was the Framework Convention on Climate Change signed in Rio.

In December 1997, at Kyoto, the third conference of the parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change will make important commitments as to the limitations of greenhouse gas emissions. The commitments will have far reaching effects on production and consumption patterns.

THE PARTNERS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION HAVE AGREED TO REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS OF 10% OF THE 1990 LEVEL BY THE YEAR 2010. THEY HAVE ALSO PLEDGED TO NEGOTIATE A FURTHER REDUCTION OF 5% TO BE OBTAINED THROUGH COMMON MEASURES AND POLICIES. ONLY THE COUNTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION HAVE SO FAR ADOPTED A BINDING COMMITMENT TO REDUCE EMISSIONS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE CLIMATE CHANGE NEGOTIATIONS.

AT KYOTO WE SHOULD AGREE ON A THREE-PRONGED APPROACH:

- DEVELOPED COUNTRIES SHOULD ADOPT A LEGALLY BINDING COMMITMENT TO REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS OF 15% BY THE YEAR 2010;

- DEVELOPING COUNTRIES SHOULD BE ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS AT KYOTO IN ORDER TO ADOPT THEIR FARE SHARE OF COMMITMENTS. NEWLY INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES ARE PUTTING MOUNTING PRESSURE ON THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT THROUGH THEIR EMISSIONS. THESE COUNTRIES SHOULD COMMIT THEMSELVES TO DEVELOPING AND USING TECHNOLOGIES AND PRODUCTS THAT HAVE A LOWER GLOBAL IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT;

- ENERGY EFFICIENT TECHNOLOGIES SHOULD BE USED AND DISSEMINATED SO AS TO REACH SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS WORLDWIDE. ATTENTION SHOULD BE MAINLY FOCUSED ON THE INDUSTRY, PRODUCTION OF ENERGY AND TRANSPORT SECTORS. TO THIS END FINANCIAL MECHANISMS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AS WELL AS INTERNATIONAL TRADE RULES THAT ALLOW SUBSTANTIAL INCENTIVES SUPPORTING THE DISSEMINATION AND TRANSFER OF THE BEST AVAILABLE TECHNIQUES FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES SHOULD BE PROVIDED.

THE COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COULD TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE POSSIBILITY OF REVIEWING THE RELATIONSHIPS AMONG TRADE, ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH A PILOT PROJECT AIMED AT THE PROTECTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

5. DEFORESTATION IS CLOSELY LINKED TO THE PROTECTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE. IT CONTRIBUTES NOT ONLY TO GLOBAL WARMING BUT ALSO TO SOIL EROSION, THE LOSS OF FARMLAND, DESERTIFICATION AND THE EXTINCTION OF PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES. FORESTS ARE DISAPPEARING AT A FASTER RATE: ONLY ABOUT ONE-FIFTH OF THE WORLD'S ORIGINAL FORESTS CAN STILL BE CONSIDERED INTACT ECOSYSTEMS. BUT EVEN THEY ARE THREATENED BY SHORT-SIGHTED LOGGING PRACTICES AND OTHER DANGERS. IN OUR VIEW, A GLOBAL FOREST CONVENTION IS NEEDED TO ESTABLISH A SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT REGIME AND STEP UP INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION. ITALY SUPPORTS THE PROPOSAL TO CONVENE AN INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

6. ANOTHER MAJOR CONCERN IS THE MANAGEMENT OF THE OCEANS, AN ISSUE THAT REQUIRES EFFECTIVE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION OF POLICIES AND ACTION. UNCED RAISED GENERAL AWARENESS OF THIS ISSUE, AND A NUMBER OF ACTIONS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SUCCESSFULLY IMPLEMENTED. NEVERTHELESS, MUCH REMAINS TO BE DONE. ITALY FEELS THAT UNGASS SHOULD MAKE CLEAR THE HIGH PRIORITY OF OCEAN ISSUES IN THE CSD AGENDA FOR THE UPCOMING YEARS. SPECIAL ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UN AGREEMENT ON HIGH SEAS STRADDLING AND HIGHLY MIGRATORY FISH STOCKS AND THE FAO CODE OF CONDUCT FOR RESPONSIBLE FISHING. ITALY WELCOMES THE DESIGNATION OF 1998 AS THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE OCEANS.

7. URBANIZATION IS ANOTHER MAJOR CONCERN. HALF THE WORLD'S POPULATION CURRENTLY LIVES IN URBAN SETTLEMENTS, AS WILL THE MAJORITY--OVER FIVE BILLION PEOPLE--BY THE BEGINNING OF THE NEXT CENTURY. URBAN PROBLEMS ARE COMMON TO BOTH DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, AND ARE SOURCE OF SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS. URGENT ACTION IS NEEDED TO FULLY IMPLEMENT THE COMMITMENTS MADE AT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (HABITAT II) AND IN AGENDA 21. AT THE SAME TIME, GREATER EMPHASIS SHOULD BE PLACED ON COMPREHENSIVE POLICIES TO REVERSE RURAL EMIGRATION, COMBAT POVERTY, STIMULATE EMPLOYMENT, AND FOSTER BALANCED OPPORTUNITIES BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS.

8. IN SEPTEMBER OF THIS YEAR, ITALY WILL HOST IN ROME THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION. ITALY THINKS THAT THE CONVENTION SHOULD BE RATIFIED, BY ALL COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE NOT YET DONE SO, AND IMPLEMENTED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, AND THAT THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY SHOULD SUPPORT THE GLOBAL MECHANISM TO PROMOTE MOBILIZATION OF THE NECESSARY FINANCIAL RESOURCES.

9. TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, IT IS OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE THAT THE GLOBALIZATION OF TRADE BE COMPLEMENTED BY A HIGH LEVEL OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION. THE *WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION*'S CONFERENCE IN SINGAPORE

DID NOT MAKE SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRADE AND THE ENVIRONMENT. ITALY THINKS THAT THE PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR THE CSD AND THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES SHOULD INCLUDE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRADE AND THE ENVIRONMENT. IN PARTICULAR, CTE SHOULD PURSUE ITS WORK ON MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS THAT ADDRESS TRADE ISSUES, AND ENSURE THAT SUCH CLAUSES ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE WTO SYSTEM. THE COOPERATION OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IS CRUCIAL TO THIS GOAL: THEY MUST BE PERSUADED OF THE WORTH OF A COMMON EFFORT, AND DUE REGARD MUST BE SHOWN FOR THEIR CONCERNS.

10. FINANCIAL RESOURCES ARE ESSENTIAL TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS, BOTH ODA AND DOMESTIC RESOURCES MOBILIZATION HAVE FALLEN FAR SHORT OF THE RIO COMMITMENTS. IN FACT, ODA AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE GNP IN OECD COUNTRIES HAS DECLINED, ON THE WHOLE, FROM 0.34% IN 1992 TO ONLY 0.27% IN 1995. DONOR COUNTRIES THAT ACCEPTED THE UNITED NATIONS ODA TARGET OF 0.7% OF GNP HAVE NOT, FOR THE MOST PART, ACHIEVED IT, AND ARE UNLIKELY TO IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE. AT THE SAME TIME, WHILE MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES SHOW A DECREASING NEED FOR AID IN THE FORM OF GRANTS AND CONCESSIONAL TERMS, THE CONCEPT OF EQUATING DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH IS SHIFTING TO A MORE COMPLEX, MULTIDIMENSIONAL VISION OF PEOPLE-CENTERED, PARTICIPATORY AND MARKET-DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT.

IN THIS CONTEXT, ITALY THINKS THAT DONOR COUNTRIES SHOULD CONCENTRATE OFFICIAL FINANCIAL RESOURCES ON ASSISTANCE TO THE LOWEST-INCOME DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND ON PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS TO STIMULATE GROWTH, MEET BASIC NEEDS, AND IMPROVE QUALITY OF LIFE. CAPACITY BUILDING, EDUCATION, PROFESSIONAL TRAINING, THE WAR ON POVERTY, DEMOGRAPHIC PROBLEMS, HEALTH, FOOD SECURITY, THE ROLE OF WOMEN AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION ARE TARGET AREAS FOR ACTION.

WHILE ODA IS DECLINING, FOREIGN PRIVATE CAPITAL HAS BECOME AN IMPORTANT SOURCE OF FINANCING FOR A NUMBER OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, ESPECIALLY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA. THE ALREADY CONSIDERABLE LEVELS OF CAPITAL FLOW SHOULD CONTINUE TO GROW THROUGH THE PROGRESSIVE GLOBALIZATION OF PRODUCTION, TRADE LIBERALIZATION AND FINANCIAL INTEGRATION. BUT THESE INVESTMENTS ARE DIRECTED TOWARD THE MORE PROMISING COUNTRIES, AND NEGLECT THE POOREST ONES. ONE OF THE MAIN TASKS OF ODA SHOULD BE TO HELP DEVELOPING COUNTRIES HOPING TO BENEFIT FROM FOREIGN INVESTMENTS TO CREATE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ENVIRONMENTS THAT ARE ATTRACTIVE TO FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTORS.

11. HEAVY DEBT BURDENS HAVE BEEN A MAJOR HINDRANCE TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN MANY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. ON THE WHOLE THE DEBT SITUATION OF MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES HAS IMPROVED SIGNIFICANTLY, WITH MANY OF THEM REENTERING INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL MARKETS. AT THE SAME TIME HEAVILY INDEBTED POOR COUNTRIES CONTINUE TO SHOULDER UNSUSTAINABLE EXTERNAL DEBT BURDENS, DESPITE A DECADE OF INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO ADDRESS THE PROBLEM.

ITALY WELCOMES THE TORONTO AND NAPLES DECISIONS AND THE JOINT WORLD BANK/IMF INITIATIVE TO ALLEVIATE THE DEBT SITUATION OF THE POOREST COUNTRIES. EFFECTIVE AND FLEXIBLE IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE INSTRUMENTS PROMISES TO REDUCE DEBT AS AN IMPEDIMENT TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES, AND TO ENABLE THEM TO FOCUS ON REMOVING REMAINING IMPEDIMENTS. TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL, INTERESTED GOVERNMENTS NEED TO ADOPT, IMPLEMENT AND SUPPORT ADDITIONAL REFORMS TO GET ON AND STAY ON A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TRACK.

12. INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES HAVE A CLEAR RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP DEVELOPING COUNTRIES BUILD A NATIONAL CAPACITY FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGIES. SUCH ASSISTANCE SHOULD BE BASED ON THE NEEDS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. THEREFORE TO DEVELOP INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGIES, BOTH DONORS AND RECIPIENTS SHOULD HAVE AT THEIR DISPOSAL A THOROUGH ASSESSMENT OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' NEEDS. A NATIONAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT SHOULD PROVIDE AN OVERVIEW OF CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS IN THE FIELD OF TECHNOLOGY.

MOST TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TAKES PLACE THROUGH COMMERCIAL MECHANISMS, INCLUDING NEW INVESTMENTS, AND WILL BE ENCOURAGED BY OPEN TRADING REGIMES. THE AUTONOMOUS OPENING UP OF MARKETS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FOR TRADE AND INVESTMENTS ALSO CONTRIBUTES TO THIS GOAL.

ITALY THINKS THAT THE TRANSFER OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGIES (ESTS) CONTRIBUTES TO A MORE SUSTAINABLE USE OF ALL RESOURCES, THROUGH THE PROMOTION OF TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION AND THE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY KNOW-HOW, TOGETHER WITH THE BUILDING UP OF ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL CAPACITY FOR THE EFFICIENT USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGY.

In total volume of transferred technology and total amount of funds involved, private sector direct investments play the largest role by far. Italy feels that there is a need to mobilize a larger part of these resources for est purposes.

13. Changing consumption and production patterns are a common albeit differentiated responsibility of all countries. Industrialized countries, newly industrialized countries and lowest-income developing countries need to recognize their national and international responsibilities in this area.

Individual countries, major groups and organizations are already taking steps to identify sustainable consumption and production patterns. However, more action is needed to further the process of changing consumption and production patterns.

Developed countries should continue to take the lead in this process, implementing necessary changes within their own countries and supporting and assisting work in developing countries. To increase the sustainability of consumption and production, distinctions must be made between consumer needs and ways to meet them. Alternative ways must be created. The business community should be given incentives to produce ecologically superior goods and services. To this end, more integrated policies should be elaborated, such as eco-efficiency, product-oriented approaches and extended and shared producer responsibility.

The high gnp growth rate in some newly industrialized countries is a major threat to the balance of the ecosystem. Given the geographic and demographic size of these countries, the combination of a heavy demand for natural resources and a growing capacity to pollute puts stress on the ecosystem that already appears to be unsustainable. International cooperation is absolutely necessary to reduce the harmful effects of these processes.

The lowest income countries cannot reproduce our models of development and industrialization. The environmental cost might be unsustainable. It is the duty of donor countries to help recipient countries move toward more appropriate and sustainable models of development.

14. The csd should also play a fundamental role in promoting change in consumption and production patterns. Csd should become, inter alia, a forum where business and industry can demonstrate how they can contribute to the process. This also means that csd should actively involve business and industry in its activities.

Ngos are also important to achieving sustainable development. They need to keep the pressure on governments and international fora to share information, expertise and experience and galvanize popular support for sustainable development.

While tourism provides significant important financial resources to many regions of the world, it has a detrimental effect on the very source of tourist attraction, particularly in ecologically sensitive areas, such as coastal zones, nature conservation areas, coastal reefs. Thus the long-term financial prospects of these regions are in great danger.

Ungass should mandate the csd to work together with the world tourist bodies to address this issue and explore ways and means to make this economic sector more sustainable.

15. As for the future role and structure of the csd, Italy thinks it should be reaffirmed as the central political forum for decision-making and review of long term goals and strategies, and for high-level policy discussions of the environment and sustainable development.

FROM A GENERAL POINT OF VIEW, ITALY SHARES THE OPINION THAT CSD'S PRIMARY ROLE SHOULD BE TO CONNECT THE ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TO THE OTHER COMPONENTS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, E.G., ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

AS FOR UNEP, ITALY THINKS IT SHOULD CONTINUE TO MONITOR AND EVALUATE THE STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT, AND DRAFT AND DEVELOP ENVIRONMENTAL LAW.

DUPLICATION OF THE WORK PROGRAM AND ACTIVITIES OF THE TWO ORGANS SHOULD BE AVOIDED.

ITALY

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 2: **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO ACCELERATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND RELATED DOMESTIC POLICIES (with special emphasis on TRADE)**

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: No information.	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information.

3. **Major Groups:** No information.

4. **Finance:** No information.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS					

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 3:COMBATING POVERTY

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

- **Focus of national strategy**

In 1989 a Commission was established to investigate poverty and marginalization, with two main objectives:

a) to provide data and information on the spread and the characteristics of poverty in Italy;

b) provide decision-makers with instruments for policy assessment.

Based on the data for consumption by families compiled by the National Statistics Institute (ISTAT), in 1995 2.128 million families lived in poverty, for a total of 6.696 people, corresponding to 10.6% of families and 11.9% of the Italian population. 68.1% of poor families are in the South of Italy, 12.4% in the Center, and 19.5% in the North.

The number of poor families includes those who live below the poverty line, i.e., with a *per capita* consumption that is less than half of the average national pro capita consumption.

Social spending as a percentage of the State's total expenditures has gone from 24.4% in 1992 to 18.5% in 1995.

- **Highlight activities aimed at the poor and linkages to the environment**

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:**

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:**

3. **Major Groups:**

4. **Finance:**

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:**
NB: Developed countries, where domestic poverty alleviation is not a major concern may wish to briefly describe their position regarding global poverty alleviation.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1985	1990	1992	Latest 1995	
Unemployment (%)	10.3	11.0	11.5	12.0	
Population living in absolute poverty (1)					
Public spending on social sector %					
Other data					

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 4: CHANGING CONSUMPTION PATTERNS

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

- **National policy objectives/focus**

No information.

- **National targets**

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information.

3. **Major Groups:** No information.

4. **Finance:** No information.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1981	1990	1992	Latest 1995
GDP per capita (current US$)				18961
Real GDP growth (%)				3.0
Annual energy consumption per capita (Kg. of oil equivalent per capita)	2539	2937	2791	
Motor vehicles in use per 1000 inhabitants	428	517	564	584
Other data				

Government policies affecting consumption and production.

1. Goals and Agents (Stakeholders)

Indicate with a (✓) those agents which your Governments policies are meant most to influence.

Agents / Goals	Producers	Local authorities	Central Government	Households	Civil society
Material efficiency	X	X	X		
Energy efficiency:					
Transport		X	X		
Housing		X	X		
Other					
Waste:					
Reduce	X			X	
Reuse	X	X			
Recycle	X	X			

Comments:

2. Means & Measures and Agents (Stakeholders)

Indicate with an (R) those agents who assume primary responsibility for any of the policy measures indicated; indicate with an (I) the agents for which the impact is expected to be especially significant.

Means & Measures / Agents	Producers	Local authorities	Central Government	House-holds	Civil Society
Improving understanding and analysis					
Information and education (e.g., radio/TV/press)		R	R	I	I
Research	R		R		
Evaluating environmental claims	R			I	I
Form partnerships	I		R	I	I
Applying tools for modifying behaviour					
Community based strategies			R		
Social incentives/disincentives (e.g., ecolabelling)			R	I	I
Regulatory instruments	I		R		
Economic incentives/disincentives	I		R		
Voluntary agreements of producer responsibility for aspects of product life cycle	I		R		
Provision of enabling facilities and infrastructure (e.g., transportation alternatives, recycling)			R	I	I
Procurement policy	I		R		
Monitoring, evaluating and reviewing performance					
Action campaign	I		R	I	I
Other (specify)					

Comments:

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 5: DEMOGRAPHIC DYNAMICS AND SUSTAINABILITY

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

In 1992 the average number of children per woman in Italy was between 1.25 and 1.26%, by comparison to the average EU value of 1.48%. In the Center-North of the country, the fertility level is equivalent to 1 child per woman. Italy has the lowest rate in the world. Projections for 2005 indicate three hypotheses: a fertility rate of 2.1, 1.7-1.8, and 1.3 will lead, respectively, to a population of 59.58, 56.24 and 51.98 million inhabitants. Unlike other countries, in Italy there is not great concern over the problem of sustainable population growth. The issues on which attention is focused are: drop in the birth rate, aging of the population, foreign immigration, and health. In recent years the government has not taken any significant initiatives on the subject of fertility and births. On the other hand, the cultural, economic and social conditions do not seem to exist for an eventual increase in Italian fertiity rates.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:**

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:**

3. **Major Groups:**

4. **Finance:**

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:**
Italy, through the UNFPA, has funded projects in Africa to improve services in the mothers and infants sector, and pilot projects to benefit women in Latin America. Through FAO, it has also financed the project to support the first farm census in China (1986-96). Collaborative activities have started with Mozambique for personnel training and expansion of structures for taking the population census.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1990	1993	Latest 1995	
Population (Thousands) mid-year estimates	56719 (1)	57049	57301	
Annual rate of increase (1990-1993) (2)				
Surface area (Km^2)		301268		
Population density (people/Km^2)		189.4	190.3	
Other data				

(1) Censimento del 1991
(2) 1990-93 = +0.2
1993-95 = +0.1

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 6: PROTECTING AND PROMOTING HUMAN HEALTH

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: A priority objective of action to improve the transportation sector is to protect people's health from air pollution generated by fuel combustion. The road transportation sector is, in fact, responsible for 49% of N0x emissions, 63% of CO, 38% of COV, 62% of Pb, 20% of CO_2. The data for 1993 shows that in large cities there is respect for the air quality standards on SO_2, while the standards for NO_2, CO_2, and particularly CH_4 are exceeded. In October 1995 a framework law on noise pollution was approved regulating the air, rail, maritime and vehicular transportation sectors. The regions have the duty of defining zoning criteria for municipal territories and acoustic rehabilitation plans. From 1990 to 1996 at least 18 laws were passed to assimilate EU directives in the field of air pollution and industrial risks, affecting productive activities. Law 626 of 1994 and the later Decree 242 of March 1996 issued new regulations for safeguarding the health of workers on the job (in 1995, 780,000 work-related accidents, including 1,080 fatalities, were reported).	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information.

3. **Major Groups:** No information.

4. **Finance:** No information.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 1994	
Life expectancy at birth				
Male	71.0	73.5	74.3	
Female	77.8	80.0	80.0	
Infant mortality (per 1000 live births)	14.6	8.2	6.6	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births)	13.1	8.8	3.6	
Access to safe drinking water (% of population)	98.7	99.0		
Access to sanitation services (% of population)	98.7	99.2		
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 7: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

Approximately 50 Italian municipalities are adopting their own documents (local Agenda 21s) for sustainable developments (including Rome and Venice).
The inspections of the number of cars in circulation provided for by the new road code will lead to 6% savings in fuel consumption. Car parks designed at intersections with public transportation (Park and Ride) received a subsidy of 3,500 billion liras, for subways and trams 6,000 billion, and for bicycle paths 50 billion.
The average amount of green space per 9.5 million inhabitants of the eleven largest cities in 1993 was 9.8 m^2 per person.
Specific initiatives are underway for the 14 areas declared at risk of environmental crisis, in which approximately 11 million people live.
The activities of required consortia allowed the recycling in 1995 of 1.4 tons of trash (double the amount of 1990), primarily in the cities.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information.

3. **Major Groups:** No information.

4. **Finance:** No information.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1990	1995	
Urban population in % of total population		35.9	
Annual rate of growth of urban population (%)			
Largest city population (in % of total population)		12.7	
Other data			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 8: INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN DECISION-MAKING
(See pages vii and viii at the beginning of the profile)

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
In the July 1994 agreement between government, labor unions and entrepreneurial associations, the issue of sustainable development was inserted, with particular reference to aspects of work, research and training.	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure (please also refer to the fact sheet):** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information.

3. **Major Groups:** No information.

4. **Finance:** No information.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 9: PROTECTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

The Montreal Protocol and its Amendments

- Montreal Protocol (1987) signed in 1988
- London Amendment (1990) signed in 1993
- Copenhagen Amendment (1992) signed in 1993
- The latest report(s) to the Montreal Protocol Secretariat were prepared in 1995

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

- UNFCCC was signed in 1994.
- The latest report to the UNFCCC Secretariat was submitted in 1995.

Additional comments relevant to this chapter

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information.

3. **Major Groups:** No information.

4. **Finance:** No information.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS				
	1980 (1)	1990	Latest 1992-	
CO_2 emissions (eq. million tons)	370806	436953	437765	
SO_x "	1733	1678	1424	
NO_x "	1589	2046	2117	
CH_4 "	4045	4238	4243	
Consumption of ozone depleting substances (Tons)				
Expenditure on air pollution abatement in US$ equivalents (million)				
Other data				

(1) figures are referred to 1985

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 10: INTEGRATED APPROACH TO THE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND RESOURCES

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

A recent legislative instrument: "Territorial Agreements", i.e., agreements of programs between local institutions and the labor unions and entrepreneurial associations, became operative in various parts of the country and is meant for initiatives to implement socio-economic and environmental sustainable development in the territories.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information.

3. **Major Groups:** No information.

4. **Finance:** No information.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 11: COMBATING DEFORESTATION

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

Forest fires are one of the most serious causes of the destruction of Italian forests. In 1994 there were 8,655 forest fires affecting an area of 119,415 ha (the 1991 figure was 24,630 ha).
The amount of lumber cut has increased in recent years: in 1994 it was 9.4 million mc (up 7% from 1993).
A Charter on forests and vegetation is being implemented that will allow more incisive intervention policies to safeguard the forests.
On 27 February 1996 Italy signed the protocol to activate the Convention on the Alps, covering mountain forests, which is meant to assure a global policy for the protection and sustainable development of the Alpine territory.
The subjects operating in this field include 35 mountain communities, whose most prominent activity is the defense of the forest and the lumber cycle.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information.

3. **Major Groups:** No information.

4. **Finance:** No information.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1985	1990	Latest 1994	
Forest Area (Km^2)	64140	67600	67792	
Protected forest area				
Roundwood production (solid volume of roundwood without bark in mill m^3)	9.4	8.0	9.5	
Deforestation rate (Km^2/annum)				
Reforestation rate (Km^2/annum)	150	75 (1)	79	
Other data				

(1) Figure is referred to 1991

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 12: MANAGING FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS: COMBATING DESERTIFICATION AND DROUGHT

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

International Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Drought and/or Desertification Particularly in Africa

- Convention signed in 1994; ratified in 1997

Additional comments relevant to this chapter

In Italy the desertification phenomenon is found in Sardinia, due primarily to human activity. In the framework of the MEDALUS project, (Mediterranean Desertification and Land Use), which operates in the EU Mediterranean area, Sardinia is a unique area of study. The preliminary results of the studies of desertification in Sardinia show that the main causes are urbanization, excavation activities, salination, forest fires, and heavy metal pollution.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information.

3. **Major Groups:** No information.

4. **Finance:** No information.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 199_
Land affected by desertification (Km^2)			
Other data			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 13: MANAGING FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS: SUSTAINABLE MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

Italy's mountain reality, including the Alpine arc and the Apennine ridge, represents more than one-third of the national territory (4,198 municipalities organized in 350 communities, with 10.4 million inhabitants).
Law n.97 of 31 January 1994 laid the foundations for a sustainable development of the mountain environment, with management coordinated by the State, regional, and local government. The law creates a national fund for the mountains, facilitations for young entrepreneurs, an informational system on the mountains, and simplification of administrative activities. The initiatives being discussed include the definition of a Convention for the sustainable development of the Apennines.

A good mountains policy should provide for detailed projects that take into account the varying degrees of development of the different mountain realities in Italy. It is useful to recall that of the 30 richest municipalities of the country, 23 are located in mountain areas (primarily in the North), just as of the 30 poorest municipalities, 27 are in mountain areas, primarily in the South.

Moreover there are efforts underway to grow beyond an emergency mentality, of projects to contain damages, and instead plan preventive actions that will allow savings. In fact, according to calculations, damages caused by hydrogeological imbalance in the past 10 years amount to 60,000 billion liras. For 1996, financial resources allocated to mountains were approximately 670 billion.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information.

3. **Major Groups:** No information.

4. **Finance:** In 1996, 670 billion lire were allocated for mountain issues.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 14: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: No information.	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information.

3. **Major Groups:** No information.

4. **Finance:** No information.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1985	1990	Latest 1994
Agricultural land (Km^2)	170937	168498	150459
Agricultural land as % of total land area	56.7	55.9	49.9
Agricultural land per capita	3020	2972	2633
	1989/90	1992/93	Latest 1994
Consumption of fertilizers per Km^2 of agricultural land as of 1990	15090	13570	13940
Other data Consumption of pesticides (kg/Km^2 of agricultural lands)	1290	1520	1250

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 15: CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

Convention on Biological Diversity

Parties are to develop national strategies, plans and programmes for sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity and integrate them into general development plans.

Parties shall identify, monitor and maintain data on components of biodiversity.

Parties shall introduce appropriate procedures requiring EIAs for projects likely to have significant adverse effects on biological diversity.

Parties shall submit reports on measures which it has taken for the implementation of the Convention, at intervals to be determined.

- Convention signed in 1992 and ratified in 1994.

- Latest report submitted in 1995.

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

- Convention signed in 1973.

Additional comments relevant to this chapter

With regard to flora, in Italy there are approximately 5,900 species, while the check-list of fauna presented in early 1996 indicates more than 56,000 species.

To implement the EU Habitat Directive, Italy has initiated the Bioitaly project, which aims to identify the areas of the Italian territory to be inserted in the Nature 2000 ecological network. To this end, in June 1996 Italy transmitted to the EU a list of approximately 2,300 national sites of EU importance.

From 1992 to 1995, 3,236 exemplars of animals and 3,344 exemplars of fruit/vegetables protected by CITES were sequestered.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information.

3. **Major Groups:** NGOs in Italy manage 112 protected areas totalling 28.141 ha.

4. **Finance:** The First Triennial Program for protected areas (1991-1993) allocated 375 billion liras worth of resources, while the Second Triennial Program (1994-1996) allocated 154 billion liras.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

		1991	Latest 1996
Protected area as % of total land area		5.9	6.6
		1990	Latest 1992
Number of threatened species	Flora	241	283
Other data	Fauna		2696

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 16: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: No information.	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information.

3. **Major Groups:** No information.

4. **Finance:** No information.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 17: PROTECTION OF THE OCEANS, ALL KINDS OF SEAS, INCLUDING ENCLOSED AND SEMI-ENCLOSED SEAS, AND COASTAL AREAS AND THE PROTECTION, RATIONAL USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR LIVING RESOURCES

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea
Signed in 1982; Ratified in 1994.
See also the attached tables.

The Italian coastline is approximately 7,100 km long. The beaches extend for approximately 52% of the littoral development and more than 1500 km are in a state of erosion. Counting ports, wharves and protective works, there are more than 600 km of concrete defenses.

Sea water quality has improved slightly, as shown by the analysis of date on the suitability of bathing water in the 1992-95 period; the percent of favorable samples increased from 91.4% in 1992 to 93.9% in 1995. In the latter year, bathing was not allowed at 592 km of coastal area due to pollution. Of these, 81% were due to exceeding legal limits on biological parameters.

After the algae infestations of the late 1980s in the upper Adriatic and in some parts of the Tirana, there have been no more major eutrofissation and mucilaginous formations algae. In the Orbetello and Venice lagoons projects are underway to lower the risk of new eutrophic excesses.

In Italian ports in 1993 16,244 thousand tons of chemical products were moved, including fertilizer, 12,048 thousand being shipped in and 7,196 thousand being shipped out. The movement of oil products unloaded and loaded at 15 ports amounted to approximately 170 million tons a year, more than 70% of which was at the five largest oil ports (Tireste, Genoa, Venice, Cagliari, Augusta).

During the 1992-96 period (as of 31 May) the Ministry of the Environment, on the indication of the maritime authorities, coordinated actions on 216 cases of pollution or danger of pollution in the national territorial seas. The causes were as follows: 17% from navigation accidents (collisions, accidents, running agrcund, sinking); 83% to accidents (not closely tied to navigation, such as breakdowns or mistakes in use of on board equipment, oil terminals, or ground facilities).

Eight marine reserves have been instituted (7 marine reserves plus the National Park of the Maddalena archipelago), 4 of which were created in the 1990s.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information.

3. **Major Groups:** No information.

4. **Finance:** No information.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 199-	
Catches of marine species (metric tons)	391869	336941	359301	95
Population in coastal areas	1932484	2109917	2191610	94
Population served by waste water treatment (% of country's total population)			62.25	93
Discharges of oil into coastal waters (metric tons)				
Releases of phosphate into coastal waters (metric tons)				
Releases of nitrate into coastal waters (metric tons)				
Other data				

Chapter 17 (Oceans) Continued:

Check the boxes in the column below left:
For level of importance use:
*** = very important
** = important
* = not important
N = not relevant

Check the boxes in the column below right:
For level of implementation use:
*** = fully covered
** = well covered - gaps being addressed
* = poorly covered
O = not covered
N = not relevant

TABLE I. THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED BY THE APPROPRIATE COORDINATING MECHANISM FOR INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS AND THEIR RESOURCES.

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	-LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
	a. Preparation and implementation of land and water use and siting policies.	
	b. Implementation of integrated coastal and marine management and sustainable development plans and programmes at appropriate levels.	
	c. Preparation of coastal profiles identifying critical areas including eroded zones, physical processes, development patterns, user conflicts and specific priorities for management.	
	d. Prior environmental impact assessment, systematic observation and follow-up of major projects, including systematic incorporation of results in decision-making.	
	e. Contingency plans for human induced and natural disasters.	
	f. Improvement of coastal human settlements, especially in housing, drinking water and treatment and disposal of sewage, solid wastes and industrial effluents.	
	g. Periodic assessment of the impacts of external factors and phenomena to ensure that the objectives of integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas and marine environment are met.	
	h. Conservation and restoration of altered critical habitats.	
	i. Integration of sectoral programmes on sustainable development for settlements, agriculture, tourism, fishing, ports and industries affecting the coastal areas.	
	j. Infrastructure adaptation and alternative employment.	
	k. Human resource development and training.	
	l. Public education, awareness and information programmes.	
	m. Promoting environmentally sound technology and sustainable practices.	
	n. Development and simultaneous implementation of environmental quality criteria.	

TABLE II. TECHNOLOGY (MARINE ENVIRONMENT)

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
	A. Apply preventive, precautionary and anticipatory approaches so as to avoid degradation of the marine environment, as well as to reduce the risk of long-term or irreversible adverse effects upon it.	
	B. Ensure prior assessment of activities that may have significant adverse impacts upon the marine environment.	
	C. Integrate protection of the marine environment into relevant general environmental, social and economic development policies.	
	D. Develop economic incentives, where appropriate, to apply clean technologies and other means consistent with the internalization of environmental costs, such as the polluter pays principle, so as to avoid degradation of the marine environment.	
	E. Improve the living standards of coastal populations, particularly in developing countries, so as to contribute to reducing the degradation of the coastal and marine environment.	
	F. Effective monitoring and surveillance within the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of fish harvesting and transportation of toxic and other hazardous materials.	

TABLE III. SEWAGE RELATED ISSUES

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
	A. Sewage related problems are considered when formulating or reviewing coastal development plans, including human development plans.	
	B. Sewage treatment facilities are built in accordance with national policies.	
	C. Coastal outfalls are located so as to maintain acceptable level of environmental quality and to avoid exposing shell fisheries, water intakes and bathing areas to pathogens.	
	D. The Government promotes primary treatment of municipal sewage discharged to rivers, estuaries and the sea, or other solutions appropriate to specific sites.	
	E. The Government supports the establishment and improvement of local, national, subregional and regional, as necessary, regulatory and monitoring programmes to control effluent discharge. Minimum sewage effluent guidelines and water quality criteria are in use.	

TABLE IV. OTHER SOURCES OF MARINE POLLUTION, THE GOVERNMENT HAS:

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
	A. Established or improved upon, as necessary, regulatory and monitoring programmes to control emissions, including recycling technologies.	
	B. Promoted risk and environmental impact assessments to help ensure an acceptable level of environmental quality.	
	C. Promoted assessment and cooperation at the regional level, where appropriate, with respect to the input of point source pollutants from the marine environment.	
	D. Taken steps to eliminate emissions or discharges of organohalogen compounds from the marine environment.	
	E. Taken steps to eliminate/reduce emissions or discharges or other synthetic organic compounds from the marine environment.	
	F. Promoted controls over anthropogenic inputs of nitrogen and phosphorous that enter coastal waters where such problems as eutrophication threaten the marine environment or its resources.	
	G. Taken steps to develop and implement environmentally sound land-use techniques and practices to reduce run-off to water courses and estuaries which would cause pollution or degradation of the marine environment.	
	H. Promoted the use of environmentally less harmful pesticides and fertilizers and alternative methods for pest control, and considered the prohibition of those found to be environmentally unsound.	
	I. Adopted new initiatives at national, subregional and regional levels for controlling the input of non-point source pollutants which require broad changes in sewage and waste management, agricultural practices, mining, construction and transportation.	
	J. Taken steps to control and prevent coastal erosion and siltation due to anthropogenic factors related to, inter alia, land-use and construction techniques and practices.	

TABLE V. ADDRESSING CRITICAL UNCERTAINTIES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE. IN ORDER TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROGRAMME AREA THE GOVERNMENT IS CARRYING OUT THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES:

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
	A. Coordinating national and regional observation programmes for coastal and near-shore phenomena related to climate change and for research parameters essential for marine and coastal management in all regions.	
	B. Providing improved forecasts of marine conditions for the safety of inhabitants of coastal areas and for the efficiency of marine operations.	
	C. Adopting special measures to cope with and adapt to potential climate change and sea-level rise.	
	D. Participating in coastal vulnerability assessment, modelling and response strategies particularly for priority areas, such as small islands and low-lying and critical coastal areas.	
	E. Identifying ongoing and planned programmes of systematic observation of the marine environment, with a view to integrating activities and establishing priorities to address critical uncertainties for oceans and all seas.	
	F. Research to determine the marine biological effects of increased levels of ultraviolet rays due to the depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer.	
	G. Carrying out analysis, assessments and systematic observation of the role of oceans as a carbon sink.	

TABLE VI. RATING OF ACTIVITIES IN THE AIR AND MARITIME TRANSPORT SECTORS IN THE SMALL ISLANDS DEVELOPING STATES (SIDS)

AIR TRANSPORT	RATING	MARITIME TRANSPORT	RATING
1. Frequency (external flights)		1. Frequency (external shipping)	
2. Frequency (in-country flights)		2. Frequency (in-country shipping)	
3. Cooperation at regional level in air transport and civil aviation		3. Cooperation at regional level in shipping	
4. Cooperation at international level		4. Cooperation at international level	
5. Economic viability of national air lines		5. Economic viability of national shipping line(s)	
6. Economic viability of regional air line		6. Economic viability of regional shipping line (s)	
7. national level training in skills for air transport sector		7. National level training in skills for maritime transport sector	
8. Access to training in skills for air transport sector within the region		8. Regional level training in skills for maritime transport sector	
9. Access to international training for air transport sector		9. Access to international training for maritime transport sector	
10. Supportive of ICAO			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 18: PROTECTION OF THE QUALITY AND SUPPLY OF FRESHWATER RESOURCES: APPLICATION OF INTEGRATED APPROACHES TO THE DEVELOPMENT, MANAGEMENT AND USE OF WATER RESOURCES

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

According to the 1991-93 data taken from the national network of the National Information System on the Environment (SINA), on the 13 main rivers for a total of 156 survey sites:

- 32% of the survey sites can be classified as polluted (class III);
- 9% as very polluted (class IV);
- 9% as heavily polluted (class V).

The remaining 50% is little or not polluted.

The demand for purification, equivalent to approximately 99 million inhabitants, counting the resident population, commercial, artisan and other users, as well as the presence of seasonal tourists, has been formally met by a measure of 70%. Only 5.3% of the facilities that serve 39% of the population are equipped with tertiary treatment.

The chemical pollution of subterranean waters is most concentrated in the Paduan basin, in connection with the intense agro-zootechnic use of the soil, the high concentration of industrial plants, and urbanization; 80% of the pollution cases of industrial origin are concentrated in this area.

The water quality in natural and man-made lakes is generally poor in trophic terms. This phenomenon is particularly evident in Sardinia, where 40% of the capacity is subject to frequent algae flourishings, and Sicily, where 51% of the waters are considered mesotrophic or eutrophic. The algae proliferation events include algae that produce toxins that lower the possibility of using the water, particularly for drinking.

In 1992, there were 13,053 active aqueducts on the national territory. They serve 58% of all the inhabitants of the North, 35% of the Center, 75% of the South and 47% of the islands. This geographic distribution of infrastructures does not correspond to a parallel distribution of the quantity of water: among the inhabitants of the North, for example, 8,5% do not have sufficient amounts; this percentage reaches 18% in the Center, 55% on the islands, and 78% in the South.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information.

3. **Major Groups:** No information.

4. **Finance:** No information.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 199-	
Fresh water availability (total domestic/external in million m^3)				
Annual withdrawal of freshwater as % of available water	30	32		
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 19: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF TOXIC CHEMICALS, INCLUDING PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN TOXIC AND DANGEROUS PRODUCTS

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

Based on DPR 175/1988 and later implementation laws, in Italy there are 440 industrial plants at risks of a significant accident, a large percentage of which is represented by chemical and petrochemical industries and depots. Numerous decrees, the most recent in January 1996, have broadened the field of application of the law and introduced stricter criteria for the preparation and assessment of safety reports for risky plants. A new drive to control the risk of chemical industry activities will be adopted by the EU Directive called "Seveso 2," which Italy will strive to quickly incorporate into national law. Approximately 90 Italian chemical firms, with 233 production centers, belong to the "Responsible Care" program, which aims to lower environmental pollution and the risk of accidents, and make more rational use of prime materials.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information.

3. **Major Groups:** No information.

4. **Finance:** No information.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 20: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES, INCLUDING PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN HAZARDOUS WASTES

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal: Signed in 1989 and ratified in 1994.

- The latest information was provided to the Basel Convention Secretariat in 1997.

Additional comments relevant to this chapter

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information.

3. **Major Groups:** No information.

4. **Finance:** No information.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 1994	
Generation of hazardous waste (t)			2.7 millions	
Import of hazardous wastes (t)				
Export of hazardous wastes (t)			68000	
Area of land contaminated by hazardous waste (km^2)				
Expenditure on hazardous waste treatment (US$)				
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 21: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF SOLID WASTES AND SEWAGE-RELATED ISSUES

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

Although targets are still only being achieved in part, considerable success has been achieved. At the end of 1995, separate collection of plastic packaging for fluids increased over 70% over 1994. In 1995 separate collection of glass packaging for fluids yelded 50% of the total waste glass in the country, and collection is undertaken in 61% of the total municipalities. Collection from businesses and imports put the total even higher. Similar results have been experienced with recovery of paper. (See also Chapters 4 and 20).

A new legislative decree, approved in December 1996, reorganizes and streamlines rules for the waste sector.
It is based on the principles that inspired the EU directives and includes among its objectives the lowering of waste production and its danger, increased recycling, and the rationalization of disposal procedures. Program agreements are foreseen between public administration and economic operators to create real recycling opportunities. The decree imposes waste collection targets differentiated by the burden on the municipality, and provides for transforming the tax on Solid Urban Waste into tariffs, to implement the principle of shared responsibility.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information.

3. **Major Groups:** No information.

4. **Finance:** No information.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1991	Latest 1994	
Generation of municipal waste (t)		20000000	22700000	
Waste disposed(Kg/capita - municipal waste)		350	396	
Expenditure on waste collection and treatment (US$)				
Waste recycling rates (%)				
Municipal waste disposal (Kg/capita)				
Waste reduction rates per unit of GDP (t/year)				
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 22: SAFE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

Radioactive wastes in Italy

In Italy nuclear waste and radiated fuel deriving from the operation of electronuclear centers are managed by the plants that generated them and temporarily held in engineered depots specifically built for this purpose.

Radioactive waste produced by medical and hospital, industrial and research activity is instead managed for the most part by various authorized industrial workers.

The limited diffusion of depots and the concentration of management in a limited number of installations with a restricted number of qualified workers allows for better control over the relative activities, able to assure the necessary guarantees of nuclear security and radioprotection of workers and the population as a whole.

According to the National Agency for Environmental Protection (ANPA), 23,000 mc[1] of radioactive waste, for approximately 10,000 Tbq[2], has accumulated in the sites where it was produced, and for the most part must still be treated and processed.

To this quantity we must add 330 t of non-reprocessed radiated fuel and treated waste being returned by England to Italy following ENEL's reprocessing of fuel.

[1] mc = millicurie.

[2] Tbq = Tera becquerel.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information.

3. **Major Groups:** No information.

4. **Finance:** No information.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

AGENDA 21 CHAPTERS 23-32: MAJOR GROUPS

The role of major groups are also covered under the various chapters of Agenda 21. The following is a summary of main objectives outlined in Agenda 21. Please check the appropriate boxes and describe briefly any important steps or obstacles.

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS	
Ch. 24: GLOBAL ACTION FOR WOMEN TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women was No information. **24.a** Increasing the proportion of women decision makers. **24.b** assessing, reviewing, revising and implementing curricula and other educational material with a view to promoting dissemination of gender-relevant knowledge. Curricula and educational material **24.c and 24.d** formulating and implementing policies, guidelines, strategies and plans for achievement of equality in all aspects of society including issuing a strategy by year 2000 to eliminate obstacles to full participation of women in sustainable development. Policies/strategies etc. **24.e** establishing mechanisms by 1995 to assess implementation and impact of development and environment policies and programmes on women **Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):**	

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 25: CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

25.a establishing processes that promote dialogue between the youth and government at all levels and mechanisms that permit youth access to information and opportunity to present their views on implementing A21.

Name relevant youth fora (3-4 most important): No information.

25.b reducing youth unemployment

25.c ensuring that by year 2000 more than 50% of youth -- gender balanced -- have access to appropriate secondary education or vocational training.

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS	
Ch. 26: RECOGNIZING AND STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND THEIR COMMUNITIES. **26.a** establishing a process to empower indigenous people and their communities -- through policies and legal instruments: No information. **26.b** strengthening arrangements for active participation in national policies **26.c** involving indigenous people in resource management strategies and programmes at the national and local level. **Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):**	
Ch. 27: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS: PARTNERS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. **27.a** developing mechanisms that allow NGOs to play their partnership role responsibly and effectively. **27.b** reviewing formal procedures and mechanisms to involve NGOs in decision making and implementation. **27.c** promoting and allowing NGOs to participate in the conception, establishment and evaluation of official mechanisms to review Agenda 21 implementation. No information. **27.d** establishing a mutually productive dialogue by 1995 at the national level between NGOs and governments. **Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):**	

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 28: LOCAL AUTHORITIES' INITIATIVES IN SUPPORT OF AGENDA 21.

28.a encouraging local authorities to implement and monitor programmes that aim to ensure participation of women and youth in local decision making.
There are at least ——— local agenda 21s. -----% involve representation of women and/or youth
They involve ----% of population
Government support of local agenda 21 initiatives:

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):
No information.

Ch. 29: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF WORKERS AND THEIR TRADE UNIONS.
29.a full participation of workers in implementation and evaluation of A21.
29.b (By year 2000, (a) promoting ratification of ILO conventions; (b) establishing bipartite and tripartite mechanism on safety, health and sustainable development; (c) increasing number of environmental collective agreements; (d) reducing occupational accidents and injuries; (e) increasing workers' education and training efforts.

No information.

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

30: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.

30.a increasing the efficiency of resource use, including reuse, recycling, and reduction of waste per unit of economic output.

30.b encouraging the concept of stewardship in management and use of natural resources by entrepreneurs.

List any actions taken in this area:

No information.

30.c increasing number of enterprises that subscribe to and implement sustainable development policies.

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 31: SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY.

31.b improving exchange of knowledge and concerns between s&t community and the general public.

No information.

31.c developing, improving and promoting international acceptance of codes of practice and guidelines related to science and technology and its role in reconciling environment and development.

No information.

Brief comments on this chapter not already described in chapter 35 (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

Ch. 32: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF FARMERS.

32.a promoting and encouraging sustainable farming practices and technologies.

32.b developing a policy framework that provides incentives and motivation among farmers for sustainable and efficient farming practices.

32.c enhancing participation of organizations of farmers in design and implementation of sustainable development policies.

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):
No information.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 33: FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISMS

Financial resources and mechanisms are also covered under each sectoral chapter of Agenda 21 where relevant. This summary highlights broader national financial policies, domestic and external (including ODA)

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

In Italy strictly environmental taxes constitute 0.1 % of total tax revenues. Energy and automobile taxes (12,8 %), which have a significant environmental impact, represent a higher percentage.
Law n. 38 of 1994 redefined tariffs in the integrated water service, taking into account the quality of the resources and the service, and assuring full coverage of costs. The 1996 budget introduced a tax on the disposal of waste being unloaded that aims to foster a decrease in the production of waste and increase the recovery of raw materials and energy from waste. The tax revenue should amount to more than 1,000 billion liras per year.
The legislative decree of December 1996 turned the tax on waste into a tariff, no longer calculated on the basis of the surface of the living space but on the quantity of waste produced.

CHANGES IN NATIONAL BUDGET TO ADDRESS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:
No information.

NEW ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS:
No information.

ELIMINATION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY UNFRIENDLY SUBSIDIES:
No information.

ITALY

ODA policy issues

No information.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS						
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
ODA funding provided or received (Total US$million)						
	Average for 92-93		Average for 94-96			
Net flow of external capital from all sources as % of GDP						
Other data						

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 34: TRANSFER OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGY, COOPERATION AND CAPACITY-BUILDING

Transfer of environmentally sound technology, cooperation and capacity-building is also covered under each sectoral chapter of Agenda 21 where relevant. This summary highlights broader national policies and actions relating to chapter 34.

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT ON LINKS BETWEEN NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION NETWORKS/SYSTEMS:

No information.

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION:

No information.

• Describe any work being undertaken at the national or local level regarding efforts to promote clean production processes and/or the concepts of eco-efficiency. These processes may include training, preferential financial arrangements, information dissemination and changes in legal or regulatory frameworks.

No information.

• Provide information on the adoption of environmental management systems. National reaction to environmental management system standards such as the ISO 14000 Series and others. Please note efforts made at the national level to promote their adoption and the creation of certification infrastructure in order to facilitate access to these standards to local industry.

No information.

• List and describe programs or work under way to facilitate the transfer of ESTs to small and medium sized enterprises. Please note efforts to facilitate access to financial resources and other transfer strategies.

No informtion.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 35: SCIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT ON NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE, RESEARCH NEEDS AND PRIORITIES:

No information.

STEPS TAKEN TO ENHANCE SCIENTIFIC UNDERSTANDING, IMPROVE LONG TERM SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT, BUILDING OF CAPACITY AND CAPABILITY:

No information.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS			
		Year	
Number of scientists, engineers and technicians engaged in research and experimental development	#	19--	
Total expenditure for research and experimental development (US$eq.)	$	19--	
Other data			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 36: PROMOTING EDUCATION, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND TRAINING

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

The education, training and environmental information sector in Italy involves various subjects: local government agencies, environmental associations, ministries, schools, park agencies, etc.

a) Reorientation of education towards sustainable development

The initiatives in this field include the program agreement between the Ministries of the Environment and of Education for teaching environmental issues in schools, teacher training, and the dissemination of educational material. A new strategy was defined in the 1994-96 program at the national and regional level, through the constitution of territorial centers and laboratories, with 14.4 billion liras a year in funding. The Ministry of the Environment has performed activities of sensitization, environmental information including a campaign on waste (1993-95), programs aimed at small and mid-sized businesses and artisans, schools, etc.

b) Increasing public awareness

c) Promoting training

The regions have implemented training courses on environmental issues: in 1992-93, 218 such courses were held; in 1993-94, 220. Of these, 26 % were on territorial issues, and 17 % on environmental techniques.

ROLE OF MAJOR GROUPS:

In 1993-95, nine of the main environmental associations promoted 69 national campaigns.

FINANCING AND COST EVALUATION OF THE LABOUR ACTIVITIES:

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS				
	1980	1990	Latest 199-	
Adult literacy rate (%) Male	97.5 [1]	98.4 *		
Adult literacy rate (%) Female	97.5 [1]	97.3 *		
% of primary school children reaching grade 5 (1986-97)		100	100	95
Mean number of years of schooling				
% of GNP spent on education	4.4 [2]	3.2	5.1	93
Females per 100 males in secondary school	92.3	96.0	99.7	95
Women per 100 men in the labour force	49.0	58.9	60.5	96
Other data				

[1] 1981

[2] 1979

* 1991

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 37: NATIONAL MECHANISMS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR CAPACITY-BUILDING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

National capacity building is also covered under sectoral chapters.
Donors: You may wish to describe here how Agenda 21 has influenced your ODA policies in this area.
Developing countries: You may wish to describe any new national mechanisms for capacity building - and any changes in technical cooperation.

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT ON NATIONAL ENDOGENOUS CAPACITY BUILDING: No information.	

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 38: INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Ch. 38: Brief summary of any particular UN System response affecting this country/state:

No information.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 39: INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND MECHANISMS

Ch. 39: International Legal Instruments are covered under the relevant sectoral chapters. This is a listing of major agreements/conventions (not already covered) entered into and relevant to Agenda 21:	

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 40:INFORMATION FOR DECISION-MAKING

This chapter is also covered under sectoral and other chapters of this profile. The matrix below gives an overview of how national authorities rate the available information for decision making.

Rating of available data and information suitable for decision-making

Agenda 21 Chapters		Very good	Good	Some good data but many gaps	Poor	Remarks
2.	International cooperation and trade					
3.	Combating poverty					
4.	Changing consumption patterns					
5.	Demographic dynamics and sustainability					
6.	Human health					
7.	Human settlements					
8.	Integrating E & D in decision-making					
9.	Protection of the atmosphere					
10.	Integrated planning and management of land resources					
11.	Combating deforestation					
12.	Combating desertification and drought					
13.	Sustainable mountain development					
14.	Sustainable agriculture and rural development					
15.	Conservation of biological diversity					
16.	Biotechnology					
17.	Oceans, seas, coastal areas and their living resources					
18.	Freshwater resources					
19.	Toxic chemicals					
20.	Hazardous wastes					
21.	Solid wastes					
22.	Radioactive wastes					
24.	Women in sustainable development					
25.	Children and youth					
26.	Indigenous people					
27.	Non-governmental organizations					
28.	Local authorities					
29.	Workers and trade unions					
30.	Business and industry					
31.	Scientific and technological community					
32.	Farmers					
33.	Financial resources and mechanisms					
34.	Technology, cooperation and capacity-building					
35.	Science for sustainable development					
36.	Education, public awareness and training					
37.	International cooperation for capacity-building					
38.	International institutional arrangements					
39.	International legal instruments					

Additional Comments

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS				
	1980	1993	Latest 199-	
Number of telephones in use per 100 inhabitants				
Other data				